1998 Behavioral Risk Factor Survey
Question-Specific Instruction Guide

December 9, 1997

APPROXIMATELY HALF OF THE PEOPLE WHO DIE EACH YEAR DIE PREMATURELY FROM CAUSES
ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE RISK FACTORS SURVEYED IN THE BRFS. THE BRFS IS THE ONLY
COMPREHENSIVE SOURCE OF STATEWIDE DATA ON THESE RISK FACTORS. AS SUCH, IT IS AN
IMPORTANT RESOURCE IN THE FORMULATION AND EVALUATION OF PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAMS
IN CALIFORNIA, AND FOR PUBLIC HEALTH RESEARCH GENERALLY.

Using this Guide.

Sometimes in an interview situation, questions or problems arise that require more information than the interviewer has available on the CATI screen. This Guide has been designed to assist in these situations, so that probing techniques and coding can remain consistent across all interviewers and interviews. This Guide should be used as a supplement to the general guidelines for interviewing provided in the Interviewer's Manual.

Specific instructions for handling problems that might arise for any question in the BRFS are included here. These instructions include how to explain certain words or phrases to a respondent, how to probe for more specific answers to some questions, and how to code ambiguous responses. The question names and numbers appearing in the left-hand column of this Guide correspond to names and numbers you will see on the CATI screen. The question name appears at the top of the CATI screen, the question number appears in the boxed text.

General instructions.

The survey instrument has been designed to be read verbatim. However, there are some exceptions to this rule:

1.   The parts of questions in parentheses are provided as alternative wordings or explanations in the event that the respondent has difficulty with a term or concept introduced by the question. Words in parentheses should not be read on the first reading of the question, but only on the second or subsequent readings.

2.   If the respondent gives you a valid response before you have finished reading the question it isn't necessary to finish the question. For example, if you are asking "how many permanent teeth have been removed" and the respondent says, "None" it isn't necessary to read the part of the question that says "because of tooth decay or gum disease." or the sentence that follows. "None" is a valid response in this case because the respondent is telling you that he has all his teeth and does not need additional information to help him count missing teeth. However, had the respondent answered "one" or "three" the rest of the question must be read so that only teeth removed "because of tooth decay or gum disease" are counted. Discretion in such cases should be exercised only when the interviewer is certain that the response accepted as valid excludes all other response categories. When in doubt, read the whole question.

3.   When a question asks "how long ago" or "how many" and there is a "Read only if necessary" instruction above the response categories and the respondent gives an answer close to one of the categories, it is permissible to read only those which may apply. For example, if a respondent answers, "About a year ago," to the question about how long ago he or she had their blood pressure taken, it is not necessary to read the "within the past 5 years" or other categories that are clearly outside the realm of the response given. Rather, the interviewer should ascertain whether their blood pressure was taken "within the past year" or over a year ago.

4.   When a respondent gives information that clearly answers a question later on, it is permissible--and desirable--to acknowledge that the information has been given and to rephrase the question so that the respondent need only confirm the response. For example, in the course of asking a woman how long ago she had a pap smear, the respondent volunteers that she has had a hysterectomy. When the question about hysterectomy comes up, it is permissible to say something like, "You've already told me you've had a hysterectomy and the next question is about whether you've had one, so I'm going to put down that you have, OK?" If you suspect that the respondent thinks that information already offered answers the question and you are not sure that it does, it is permissible to preface the question with something like, "This next question may seem a little redundant, but I need to ask it anyway..."

The task of the interviewer is not simply to read a script consisting of questions but to establish and maintain a rapport with the respondent so that he or she willingly completes the interview.

A telephone interview is, of necessity, a highly structured social encounter. As such, it may seem artificial and irrelevant to the respondent's concerns. It is, therefore, up to the interviewer to make the questions seem natural and relevant to the respondent. At a minimum this entails reading the questions in an interested and natural conversational style, but it also includes treating the respondent with courtesy and respect. Delivering questions in a monotone or with bureaucratic or robot-like indifference does not show much respect for the respondent. Similarly, rushing, interrupting or failing to listen and take what the respondent says into account also shows a lack of respect.

Most respondents will reflect the attitude that the interviewer brings to the encounter. If the interviewer understands and believes in the purposes of the survey, the interviewer will communicate this through his or her interest and confident manner--and respondents will respond in kind. If the interviewer is uncomfortable with or embarrassed by certain questions, chances are he or she will elicit problematic responses which reinforces this attitude. So, it is important for interviewers to identify and get clear on such questions.

In the course of establishing and maintaining rapport, it is permissible for the interviewer to make brief additions to the script provided. For example, if getting the respondent on the line has been awkward, it is okay for the interviewer to ask, "How are you today?" to get the respondent settled into the interview. If a major distraction comes up (like a crying baby) it is permissible to ask if the respondent needs some time to attend to it. Where the situation seems to call for it, it is permissible to acknowledge the respondent's answers with neutral or positive words, such as "thank you," "good" and "OK."
 If the respondent discloses some tragedy (e.g., "My mother died of breast cancer.") it is permissible to say something like "I'm sorry to hear that." The purpose of such statements, apart from expressing natural concern for the respondent, is to normalize the situation so that you can return to the interview. In short, it is permissible to have and to use the same good manners you would use if you were a visitor in a stranger's home.

In addition, there are some general techniques that all interviewers should be aware of which can be helpful in persuading reluctant respondents and avoiding problems later in the interview:

1. Reassure respondent that all answers are confidential. In fact, no names are ever associated with the information collected.

2. Use name of California Department of Health Services early and often in the introductory portion of the interview if respondent seems reluctant.

3. If a respondent gives an answer that is not exactly what we are looking for, the interviewer should always acknowledge the response. The interviewer should then go on to probe for a more appropriate response.

4. If a respondent seems hesitant, needs time to formulate an answer, or seems to have misunderstood the question, repeat the question. This is the best neutral probe in almost any situation.

5. If a respondent cannot remember a number exactly, encourage him or her to give an average, a "best guess", or an estimate (unless instructions for specific questions indicate otherwise).

6. Give the respondent time to think over the question.

7. Remind respondents that there are no "correct" answers to these questions. We are interested in their health-related behaviors or opinions.

8. The interviewer should make sure that he or she has understood exactly what the respondent was trying to say. Ask the respondent to repeat the answer if necessary.

9. Only read answer categories when they are included as part of the question.

10. If the respondent asks how much longer the interview will continue, give them your best estimate. Do not say "only a few questions more" unless this is actually the case.

11. Do not anticipate or answer objections to questions until the respondent has raised them.

Opening Text This is the first screen that appears when a number is to be called. It will appear slightly differently for first attempt phone calls and callbacks. At this screen the "call history" appears. This call history contains information on the last attempt made. On first call attempts, the interviewer will be instructed to dial the telephone number shown in the call history screen.

Explain

This question asks the person who answers the phone to confirm that the number on the screen is the same as the number you reached. If the person asks why we need to know this, or refuses to confirm, identify yourself again, explain that you are calling for the California State Department of Health, and that we are conducting a study of the health practices of California residents. Follow appropriate refusal scripts as necessary. If the number has been changed to a new number DO NOT CALL THE NEW NUMBER. Numbers that have been changed are considered to be out of service and
should receive a non-working number code.

WrongNum

The text on this screen informs the respondent that we have reached a number we did not intend to reach.

PrivRes

The question on this screen asks the person who answers the phone to confirm that the number reached by the interviewer is located in a residence. A "residence" is a full-time home. Vacation homes, motels, and institutions such as dormitories and nursing homes are not included in our study. (These should receive a non-residential code.) If the person asks why we need to know this, or refuses to confirm, identify yourself again, explain that you are calling for the California State Department of Health, and that we are conducting a study of the health practices of California residents. Follow appropriate refusal scripts as necessary.

NonRes

The text on this screen informs the potential respondent that only private residences are included in the study.

NUMADULT

This is the first enumeration screen. The informant is asked how many household members are aged 18 or older. The interviewer should make sure that the informant understands that all persons aged 18 and older living in the household should be included, whether they are members of the informant's immediate family or not. Persons staying in the household but not living in the household should not be included. Only people who can be reached at the phone number dialed should be enumerated. For example, if you reach a boarder/boarders with a room and facilities separate from others who live in the household, enumerate only the boarder(s). Do not enumerate anyone who lives in an institution, even if they have a private phone line. This includes dormitories, nursing homes, etc. These numbers should receive non-residential code.

If the informant asks why we need this information about the household, or refuses to provide the information, identify yourself again, explain that you are calling for the California State Department of Health Services, and that we are conducting a study of the health practices of California residents. Explain that we need to know how many people live in the household so that every household member can be given an equal chance to be selected to participate in the study. If the informant asks why we can't just interview him or her, explain that if we interviewed the person who answers the phone in every household, our results would not be representative of the California population. Follow appropriate refusal scripts as necessary.

NUMEN

This is the second enumeration screen. The informant is asked to report how many of the adult household members are men. If the person asks why we need to know this, or refuses to provide the information, identify yourself again, explain that you are calling for the California Department of Health Services, and that we are conducting a study of the health practices of California residents. Explain that we need to know how many of the adults in the household are men in order to make sure that we include an equal number of men and women in our study. Follow appropriate refusal scripts as necessary.

NUMWOMEN

This is the third enumeration screen. The informant is asked to report how many of the adult household members are women. If the person asks why we need to know this, or refuses to provide the information, identify yourself again, explain that you are calling for the California State Department of Health, and that we are conducting a study of the health practices of California residents. Explain that we need to know how many of the adults in the household are women in order to make sure that we include an equal number of men and women in our study. Follow appropriate refusal scripts as necessary.

WrongTot

This screen appears if the number of men and women does not equal the reported number of adults in the household. At this point the interviewer should ask the informant to confirm that the number of males and females the interviewer has listed is correct. If changes are necessary the interviewer should use the appropriate key to back up and make the corrections.

Selected

At this screen the interviewer will tell the informant which household member has been selected as the
respondent.   Do not select another respondent if the chosen respondent is unavailable.

ONEADULT

This screen asks the informant if he/she is the only adult in the household.

GetAdult

At this screen the interviewer asks to speak to the selected respondent.

Yourthe1

At this screen the interviewer informs the respondent that s/he is the person we need to speak with to complete the interview. If the respondent asks how long the interview will take, tell them "about 20 minutes."

GetNewAd

At this screen the interviewer asks to speak to the selected respondent.

NewAdult

At this screen the interviewer informs the selected respondent about the study. If the respondent asks how long the interview will take, tell them "about 20 minutes."

GENHLTH
1   This question asks respondents to tell us about their general health status. Interviewers should make sure not to accept a response that is not one of the categories given. For example, "okay" would not be an acceptable response. The interviewer should probe for "excellent", "very good", "good", "fair", or "poor". If a respondent gives an indirect answer such as: "I have the flu right now" or "I haven't felt well lately", repeat the question, probe for the appropriate response. Respondents may feel their overall health is quite good even though they currently have a cold or the flu.

PHYSHLTH
2   Interviewers should not interpret this question for respondents. If a respondent asks "does that include ailment X", the appropriate response is "let me repeat the question", followed by a re-reading of the question. If the respondent still asks whether ailment X should be included, the appropriate response is "if YOU feel it should be included." If the respondent asks "What do you mean by 'physical health'", the appropriate response is "whatever YOU consider physical health to be." The interviewer should also re-read the question so that the respondent understands that the definition includes physical illness and injury.

MENTHLTH
3   Interviewers should not interpret this question for respondents. If a respondent asks "does that include ailment X", the appropriate response is "let me repeat the question", followed by a re-reading of the question. If the respondent still asks whether ailment X should be included, the appropriate response is "if YOU feel it should be included." If the respondent asks "What do you mean by 'mental health'", the appropriate response is "whatever YOU consider mental health to be."   The interviewer should also re-read the

question so that the respondent understands that the definition includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions.

POORHLTH
4

This question asks the respondent if s/he has been kept from performing his/her usual daily activities because of poor physical or mental health. Interviewers should not interpret this question for respondents. If a respondent asks "does that include activity X", the appropriate response is "let me repeat the question", followed by a re-reading of the question. If the respondent continues to ask whether activity X should be included, the appropriate response is "if YOU feel it should be included." If the respondent asks "What do you mean by 'usual activities'", the appropriate response is "whatever YOU consider your usual activities to be." The interviewer should also re-read the question so that the respondent understands that the definition includes activities related to self-care, work, and recreation.

HAVEPLN3
5

Any kind of health-care plan, no matter how minimal, should be included here. Only persons not covered by any government, private, or HMO plan should receive a "no" code. Some welfare recipients not receiving Medi-Cal sometimes receive free services from a county health clinic. Some low-income women receive free services in Family Planning or Breast and Cervical Cancer screening clinics. These free services are not the equivalent of a health-care plan. Interviewers should probe if they suspect that the respondent may be interpreting these services as a health care plan. Only the respondent should be included in determining coverage--do not include spouse or dependents. If respondents become suspicious at this point that we are actually selling health insurance, interviewers should reassure them that we are calling from the CA Department of Health Services, and that we use this information to determine what kinds of health care coverage people have in the state. Do not read the parts of the question in parentheses unless the respondent questions what a term means.

HLTHPLAN
6

This question is asked of all respondents, including those who indicated they do not have any kind of health care coverage. Question wording will vary depending upon the response to question 5. The purpose of this question is to determine the source of all health care coverage for a respondent. We are not interested in the specific health insurance company/HMO from which a respondent receives coverage. REMEMBER THIS FOR THE HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE the respondent uses personally.

MEDICARE
6D

This question is asked of all respondents. It asks respondents whether they receive Medicare. If the respondent is unsure whether they are on Medicare, explain that,

"Medicare is available to adults over the age of 62 or on social security retirement."

MEDICAL
6E   This question is asked of all respondents. It asks respondents whether they receive Medi-Cal, California's Medicaid program. If the respondent is unsure whether they are on Medi-Cal, explain that, "Medi-Cal is available to low-income Californians, those on SSI or AFDC." SSI is Supplemental Security Income, a program for the blind, elderly poor, and the permanently disabled. AFDC is Aid to Families with Dependent Children, commonly known as "welfare."

MILPAN
6F   This question is asked of all respondents. Military health care includes armed forces retirement benefits, the Department of Veterans' Affairs (i.e., VA), Tri Care, CHAMPUS and CHAMP-VA.

INDPLAN
6G   This question is asked of all respondents. The Indian Health Service provides medical care for Native Americans on reservations.

OTHPLAN
6H   This question is asked of all respondents. It is intended to cover persons who have some sort of health coverage not covered in 6A through 6G above.

MEDIMAN2
7   This question is asked of respondents who indicated in question 6E that they have Medi-Cal coverage. In some areas of California, Medi-Cal coverage is being restructured. The purpose of this question is to determine if the respondent is enrolled in the "traditional" Medi-Cal plan with which the respondent is free to choose any physician who accepts Medi-Cal patients, <u>or</u> if s/he is enrolled in a HMO/PPO or some other regional health care plan.

PAYPART1
8   This question is asked of respondents who reported having health care coverage through: their employer, someone else's employer, a plan they purchase on their own, Medicare and/or some other source. If the respondent indicated having more than one type of the above coverage, the question will be repeated for each type. We are interested in learning who makes the premium payment. We are not interested in who pays for the actual medical coverage received. If the respondent is unsure about what constitutes the premium, explain "The regular payment to an insurance company or HMO, whether weekly, monthly, quarterly or annually, is called a premium. The premium is the cost of the health plan, and does not include co-pays, out-of-pocket expenses, deductibles or other costs paid for the actual medical care services you receive. Frequently these premium payments are made by payroll deductions, that is, taken out of the paycheck automatically." Then repeat the question for the respondent.

HMOPLAN
9   This question is asked of all respondents who indicated they
           have some type of health care coverage. It asks respondents
           about limitations in their choice of physicians they may have
           with their health care plan. If necessary say, "This is for
           the coverage you use currently to pay for most of your medical
           care." If a respondent responds, "No," "Don't know/Not Sure,"
           or "Refused," probe: "Is there a certain number you are
           supposed to call to find a doctor to go to?"

HLTHLIST

    10   This question is asked of all respondents who indicated they have some type of health care coverage. It is intended to find out what is the name of the health care plan that pays for most of their medical care. If the plan the respondent reports does not appear in the list, select the "other" response. If the "other" response is selected, you must type in the name of the plan at the prompt. This is for the coverage you use currently to pay for most of your medical care."   This does not include supplemental or medigap insurance.

MAJMED

    11   This question is asked of all respondents who indicated they have some type of health care coverage. It asks respondents the extent of their coverage. The intent is to find out if the coverage is limited to "major medical" such as emergency room visits and hospitalizations or if the coverage includes routine care received in a doctor's office or clinic. This question would include all types of coverage combined.

HMOPPO

    12   This question is asked of all respondents who indicated they have some type of health care coverage. It asks respondents about limitations in their choice of physicians they may have with their health care plan. If necessary say, "This is for the coverage you use currently to pay for most of your medical care." If a respondent responds, "No," "Don't know/Not Sure," or "Refused," probe: "Is there a certain number you are supposed to call to find a doctor to go to?"

SATISFAC

    13   This question is asked only of those respondents with health insurance coverage. It asks respondents how satisfied they are with their health insurance coverage. If someone was very satisfied with their health care coverage, they would recommend their health care plan to their family and friends. If the respondent is unsure about what is meant by satisfaction, explain that "By satisfaction, we mean how likely you are to recommend your health insurance coverage to your family or friends." If respondents become suspicious at this point that we are actually selling health insurance, reassure them that we are calling from the CA Department of Health Services, and that we use this information to determine what kinds of health care coverage people have in the state.

GAPPLN

    14   This question is asked of respondents who have health insurance coverage. It asks respondents if there was any time during the pays 12 months when they did not have any health care coverage or insurance. Do not include the use of public or free clinics as coverage.

PASTPLAN

15   This question is asked of respondents who do not have health care coverage according to their answer to question 6. The interviewer should read the answer categories for the respondent only if necessary.

WHYNOPLA, WHYNOPLB,WHYNOPLC
16   This question is asked of respondents who do not have any health care coverage according to their response to question 8. Mark the importance of each reason; very important, important or not important.

WHYNOTX3
16a   This question is asked of those who answered "not important", "not sure/unknown", or "refused" to questions WHYNOPLA, WHYNOPLB, and WHYNOPLC. If none of the three previous reasons are very important or important, question determines what is an important reason.
TRYPLN
17   This question is asked of respondents who do not have any health care coverage according to their response to question 8. It asks respondents if they tried to find health care insurance or coverage during the time they have been uninsured.

NEEDDOC
18   This question asks all respondents whether, during the last 12 months, there was a time they **needed** to see a physician because of an illness or injury.

PAYNOGO
19   This question asks all respondents whether they have gone without seeing a doctor because they could not afford it. Only the respondent would be included in the response to this question--do not include spouse or dependents.

CONDITN
20   This question asks all respondents if they have experienced any of the listed problems during the past year. If the problem is chronic, that is an ongoing problem, the correct response is "Yes."

CONDITN2
21   This question asks all respondents if they have been diagnosed by a physician as **ever** having one of he listed conditions. Rheumatism is pronounced ROO-ma-tis-em.

RESTRIC2   This question asks the respondent if s/he has any physical impairment that limits 22   her/his ordinary daily activities in any way.

CHECKUP
23   The intent of this question is to determine whether respondents have visited a doctor for "preventive" purposes, i.e., when they are feeling well and have not been sick. Routine exams of any kind fall into this category--annual check-ups, gynecological exams, periodic exams to monitor health status. Periodic exams to monitor a health problem would not be considered a routine checkup. If respondents are not sure whether we would consider the exam to be "routine", REPEAT THE QUESTION and tell them that a routine check-up is whatever they consider it to be.

BPCHECK2
24   This question asks specifically whether respondents have had their blood pressure taken by a doctor or other health professional. "Do-it-yourself" machines are not an acceptable response.

BPHIGH1
25   The key operating word in this question is **ever**. We want to know whether the respondent has ever been told that his/her blood pressure was high, even if it is back to normal now. For instance, some women experience high blood pressure only during pregnancy. In these cases, a "yes" response should be entered for this question even though the high blood pressure was temporary. The interviewer should not accept a "borderline" response to this question. If the respondent answers "borderline", the interviewer should probe to find out whether the respondent believes the doctor was saying that his/her blood pressure was high. An appropriate probe would be "do you believe the doctor (nurse, etc.) was telling you that your blood pressure was high or not high?" If this probe is unsuccessful, try "After talking to the doctor, did you believe your blood pressure was high?" If the respondent really doesn't know after probing, the answer should be coded as a "don't know".

HIGHGT1
26   If the respondent does not remember if this was once or more than once, ask him or her, "to the best of your recollection, were you told on more than one occasion that your blood pressure was high?" If the respondent still cannot respond, the answer should be coded as "don't know."

BPCNTL
27   This question is asked only of persons who have been told they
have high blood   pressure more than once.
BPDIET
27A   This question is asked only of persons who have been told they have high blood pressure more than once. It does not matter if the person is dieting specifically to control their blood pressure or for some other reason.

BPSALT
27B   This question is asked only of persons who have been told they have high blood pressure more than once. It does not matter if the person is restricting their salt intake specifically to control their blood pressure or for some other reason.

BPEXER
27C   This question is asked only of persons who have been told they have high blood pressure more than once. It does not matter if the person is exercising specifically to control their blood pressure or for some other reason.

BPMED

27D   This question is asked only of persons who have been told they have high blood pressure more than once. This refers only to medication taken to control high blood pressure and not to medications taken for other reasons.

DIABCOR1

28   Diabetes is "too much sugar in the blood." Sometimes diabetes is referred to as "a touch of sugar." If the respondent says "I have low blood sugar" or "I have high blood sugar", ask the question again. We really need to know if the respondent has been told that his/her sugar problem is diabetes. If the person is sure s/he has been told by a doctor that s/he has high blood sugar, but has never been told it is diabetes, give the response a "yes" code. If the respondent says that her diabetes was gestational diabetes (diabetes that occurs during pregnancy and goes away after the birth of the child) use option 3, the gestational diabetes code.

DIABGEST

29   The purpose of this question is to screen out women who had diabetes only when they were pregnant. The key word is ONLY. If the respondent had diabetes when she was pregnant AND went on to developed diabetes later, this question should be coded "no."

DIABAGE

30   This question is asked only of respondents who say they have been diagnosed with diabetes. It asks for the age at which they were FIRST diagnosed with this disease.

DIABINS

31   This question is asked only of respondents who say they have been diagnosed with diabetes. The question asks specifically about insulin use--DO NOT CODE "YES" FOR OTHER KINDS OF MEDICATIONS. If the respondent gives a vague or ambiguous answer, such as "yes, I take pills", the interviewer should probe by repeating the question, emphasizing the word "insulin". If the respondent uses insulin as well as other kinds of medication, code "yes". If the respondent uses other medications but does not use insulin, code "no". Only current insulin use should be considered. If the respondent has taken insulin in the past, but is not currently taking insulin, this question should be coded no.

INSOFT2

32   This question is only asked of respondents who say that they currently use insulin. It asks respondents to report how frequently they use insulin. If respondent reports that the use of insulin is irregular, the interviewer should probe for an answer by asking, "on average, about how often..." or "in a typical week or on a typical day, about how often..." Type the number of times and then select the time period the respondent used.

CHKGLU

33   This question is asked only of persons who report that they have been diagnosed with diabetes. The interviewer should include all times the respondent has a blood sugar check, whether the respondent does it himself or has someone else do it, except when the blood sugar is checked by a health professional. Type the number of times and then select the time period the respondent used.

HEARDGH
34   This question is asked only of respondents who report that
            they have been diagnosed with diabetes. If the respondent
            says "I've heard of it but I don't know what it is", give the
            response a "yes" code. If respondent has ever heard of
            glycosylated hemoglobin, the response should be "yes", even if
            the respondent is unable to tell you what it is or does.

DIABDOC2
35   This question is asked of all persons with diabetes whether or
            not they have heard of glycosylated hemoglobin.

DIABDOCB
36   This question is asked only of respondents who have heard of
            glycosylated hemoglobin. If the respondent answers "don't
            know", the interviewer should probe to try to get the
            respondent's best estimate or guess, if possible.

CHKSORE
37   This question is asked of all respondents who report that they
            have been diagnosed with diabetes and who reported either
            seeing their physician during the past year for their diabetes
            or who responded "Don't know," or "Refused" to DIABDOC2.

VISCHK2
38   This question is asked of all respondents who report that they
            have been diagnosed with diabetes. This question asks about
            only those eye exams in which the pupils were dilated.

VISFAR, VISNEAR, VISTV
39-41   Questions 46 through 48 ask respondents diagnosed with
            diabetes to report on any difficulties they may have with
            their vision. If the respondent wears corrective lenses, only
            the corrected vision should be considered. The interviewer
            should make sure that respondents understand that they should
            be reporting on their CORRECTED vision if they wear contact
            lenses or glasses. If a respondent indicates his/her vision
            is perfect, it is still necessary to ask the questions. Note:
            This question is no longer asked of **all** respondents.

EXERANY
42   This question asks respondents to report whether they engaged
            in any form of physical activity or exercise other than their
            regular job duties in the past month. If a respondent runs as
            part of his job, but does not exercise outside of work, the
            answer to this question should be coded "no". Also make sure
            that the respondent understands that we are interested in any
            physical activity, not just aerobic exercise. Gardening,
            walking the dog, and similar activities should also be
            considered. If the respondents are not sure what we mean by
            physical activities, interviewers should let them know that
            any physical activity outside of work may be included as an
            answer to this question.

EXERACT1

43 If the activity the respondent reports does not appear the list when you type it in, select the "other" response. If the "other" response is selected, you must type in the name of activity at the prompt. For instance, if the respondent says "fishing" you would select "other" and type "fishing" at the prompt. **But only enter one activity.** That is, if they say they do "weight training and stairmaster" enter one only. Avoid slashes (/), dashes (-), commas and other punctuation in text fields, since these only make it more complicated to recode the responses later. For example, write "push ups" instead of "push-ups."

EXERDIS1

44 This question will only appear if the response to the previous question was an aerobic exercise. One decimal place must always be used when coding distances, with a leading zero for distances of less than one mile. For example, 1 mile should be coded "1.0", a half mile should be coded "0.5", a mile and a half should be coded "1.5". Conversion charts for converting laps to miles for those who report swimming as an exercise can be found in the Interviewer's Manual.

EXEROFT

45 Enter the number of times participated in the activity then type in "week" or "month" for the appropriate time period.

EXERHMM1

46 This question asks for the respondent's estimate of how long he/she performed the activity on average. If the respondent kept up the activity for less than one hour, only minutes should be coded. If the activity was performed for one hour or more, both minutes and hours should be coded.

EXEROTH2

47 Make sure that respondent understands that we want physical activities other than regular job duties. If the person lifts boxes on the job, this does not count as a physical activity for our purposes. Also make sure that the respondent understands that we are interested in any physical activity, not just aerobic exercise. Gardening, walking the dog, and similar activities should also be considered. If the respondents are not sure what we mean by physical activities, interviewers should let them know that any physical activity outside of work may be included as an answer to this question.

EXERACT2

48 If the activity the respondent reports does not appear the list when you type it in, select the "other" response. If the "other" response is selected, you must type in the name of activity at the prompt. For instance, if the respondent says "fishing" you would select "other" and type "fishing" at the prompt. **But only enter one activity.** That is, if they say they do "weight training and stairmaster" enter one only. Avoid slashes (/), dashes (-), commas and other punctuation in text fields, since these only make it more complicated to

recode the responses later. For example, write "push ups"
instead of "push-ups."

EXERDIS2
49   This question will only appear if the response to the previous
        question was an aerobic exercise. One decimal place must
        always be used when coding distances, with a leading zero for
        distances of less than one mile. For example, 1 mile should
        be coded "1.0", a half mile should be coded "0.5", a mile and
        a half should be coded "1.5". Conversion charts for
        converting laps to miles for those who report swimming as an
        exercise can be found in the Interviewer's Manual.

EXEROFT2
50   Enter the number of times participated in the activity then
        type in "week" or "month" for the appropriate time period.

EXERHMM2
51   This question asks for the respondent's estimate of how long
        he/she performed the activity on average. If the respondent
        kept up the activity for less than one hour, only minutes
        should be coded. If the activity was performed for one hour
        or more, both minutes and hours should be coded.

SMOKE100
52   One hundred cigarettes equals 5 packs.

SMKEVDA2
53   This question is asked of those respondents who smoked at
        least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime. This question
        differentiates the everyday smoker, the someday or occasional
        smoker, and the former smoker.

SMOKENUM
54   This question is asked on those respondents who smoke
        everyday. Be aware that respondents will sometimes give a
        number of packs per day rather than a number of cigarettes.
        Verify that low numbers--"1," "2," "3"--are actually the
        number of cigarettes smoked per day. Convert number of packs
        to number of cigarettes before entering the code (multiply
        number of packs times 20). If a respondent says that he or
        she doesn't smoke regularly or doesn't smoke every day, they
        should be identified as someday smokers in question 61.

SMK30ANY

55   This question asks respondents who indicated in question 61 that they smoke some days, don't currently smoke or who refused to respond, <u>or</u> those everyday smokers who didn't indicate or didn't know the number of cigarettes smoked in question 62 to indicate whether they have smoked at all in the last 30 days. Although this seems to ask for the same information as question 61, it gets at different information for purposes of analysis. A person may say she doesn't smoke, but may have smoked during the past 30 days, which reveals a lot about her smoking history. Persons may also say that they smoke cigarettes some days, but when responding to the questions about smoking in the past 30 days, we may find that they smoke very little or have different smoking patterns. Interviewers should keep this in mind when asking this series of questions so that they can emphasize the differences between general smoking questions and questions about recent smoking history to respondents.

SMK30DAY

56   This question asks respondents to indicate on how many of the last 30 days they have smoked cigarettes. If they say "every day", code "30". This question allows us to identify and differentiate among various kinds of irregular smokers.

SMK30NUM

57   This question asks someday (i.e., occasional) smokers to indicate how many cigarettes they smoked on average on the days that they smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days. Be aware that respondents will sometimes give a number of packs per day rather than number of cigarettes. Verify that low numbers-"1", "2", "3"--are actually the number of cigarettes smoked per day. Convert number of packs to number of cigarettes before entering the code (multiply number of packs times 20).

SMKWHOLE

58   This question asks respondents for their age when they smoked their first whole cigarette. Interviewers should make sure that they probe if necessary to distinguish between taking a few puffs of someone else's cigarette and smoking a whole one oneself. Interviewers should also probe to distinguish between smoking the first cigarette and smoking regularly or fairly regularly.

SMOKEAGE

59   Some respondents may have smoked 100 cigarettes in their lifetime but never considered themselves regular smokers. These people should be given the code for "never smoked regularly".

QUIT1D12

60   This question asks the respondent whether he or she quit or stopped smoking in the past year. It is only asked of respondents who indicate that they currently smoke everyday. If respondents say that they went without smoking for more

than 1 day, but indicate that this is part of their normal smoking pattern, the interviewer should probe by asking: "so, would you say that you have quit or stopped smoking for one day or longer during the past 12 months?"

QUITINT
61 This question is asked of respondents who are occasional smokers (i.e., some days) or who are former smokers but who smoked during the past 30 days. The interviewer should emphasize "quit" so that the respondent understands that we are asking about intentional quitting, not just failure to light up.

SMKWAKE
62 This question asks for the respondent's estimate of how soon, on average, he/she smokes after waking up in the morning. If the respondent reported smoking less than one hour after waking, only minutes should be coded. If the respondent reported smoking one hour or more after waking, both minutes and hours should be coded. Examples: 20 minutes should be coded "20", half an hour should be coded "30", one hour should be coded "100", an hour and 15 minutes should be coded "115", and an hour and a half should be coded "130".

SMDBRAN2
63 If the respondent replies "no brand in particular," "any brand on sale" or something similar, the interviewer should probe "is there a brand you ever prefer to buy" or "is there a brand you buy more often than any other." Interviewers should establish a brand preference if at all possible.

LIKESTOP
64 This question asks the respondent if s/he would like to stop smoking.

QUIT30
65 The intent of this question is to determine whether the respondent has any serious intention of quitting smoking in the next 30 days. It is asked of all smokers, even if they have indicated that they do not want to quit smoking. Interviewers should probe if they receive responses such as "I think of quitting all the time" or "I quit every time I finish a cigarette." Only those truly planning to quit should receive a "yes".

QUIT6
66 The intent of this question is to determine whether the respondent has any serious intention of quitting smoking in the next 6 months, although the plan to quit does not need to be as immediate as in the previous question. Interviewers should probe if they receive responses such as "I think of quitting all the time" or "I quit every time I finish a cigarette".

SMOKREG2
67 This question is asked only of those respondents who report that they do not currently smoke cigarettes. Respondents are asked to give a general time frame for the last time they smoked cigarettes regularly. If respondents ask what "regularly" means, the appropriate response is "whatever regularly means to you."

PUFF

68 This question is asked only of those respondents who report that they do not currently smoke cigarettes. Even if respondents quit smoking regularly some time ago, they may have puffed occasionally since then. We want to know how recent their last puff was. The interviewer can enter the respondent's answer in years, months, weeks, or days. Options not chosen should be entered as "0". For example, if the respondent says "3 months ago", the interviewer should enter 0 years, 3 months, 0 weeks, 0 days.

RETURN12

69 If the respondent answers "don't know" at first, the interviewer should probe to try to find out if the respondent thinks it's more likely or more unlikely that he will return to smoking.

SMKELSE2

70 The purpose of this question is to find out if anyone else living in the household smokes cigarettes. This includes adults and those under 18 years living in the household.

SMKELSEN

71 The purpose of this question is to find out how many persons living in the household who were not enumerated smoke cigarettes.

SMKCIGAR

72 This question is asked of all respondents to determine those who have ever smoked a cigar. A cigar would include any type of cigars, including cigarillos.

WHNCIGAR

73 This question is asked of respondents who have ever smoked a cigar. It's purpose is to find out when was the last time the respondent smoked a cigar.

OFTCIGAR

74 This question is asked of respondents who have smoked a cigar in the past month. It's purpose is to determine how often the respondent smokes cigars.

HHRULES2

75 This question asks respondents to describe the degree to which they live in a "smoke-free" household. Interviewers should probe to make sure that respondents' answers fit into an appropriate category.

JUICE94

76 The purpose of this question is to find out how often respondents drink juices. ALL fruit juices should be included, even those not listed in the question, no matter how different or exotic. Type the number of times and then select the time period the respondent used.

FRUIT94
77   The purpose of this question is to find out how often
           respondents eat fruit. All fruit consumption should be
           included. Type the number of times and then select the time
           period the respondent used.

SALAD
78   The purpose of this question is to find out how often
           respondents eat green salad. A "green salad" is a salad
           containing a high proportion of vegetables, particularly green
           leafy vegetables. Chicken salad, egg salad, and fruit salad
           are not considered to be green salad. Type the number of times
           and then select the time period the respondent used.

POTATOES
79   The purpose of this question is to find out how respondents
           eat potatoes. FRIED potatoes should not be included in the
           response. Type the number of times and then select the time
           period the respondent used.

CARROTS
80   The purpose of this question is to find out how often
           respondents eat carrots. Any carrot consumption should be
           included in the question. Type the number of times and then
           select the time period the respondent used.

VEG90
81   The purpose of this question is to find out how respondents
           eat vegetables, excluding those vegetables asked about in
           earlier questions. This question asks about the number of
           SERVINGS of vegetables respondents consume. The interviewer
           may need to clarify for the respondent that he or she should
           answer in terms of daily, weekly, monthly, or yearly
           consumption, as appropriate. Use the same per day, week,
           month, year categories previous questions. A serving is
           whatever the respondent considers it to be. type the number of
           times and then select the time period the respondent used.

LOSEWT
82   The purpose of this question is to find out if the respondent
           is trying to lose weight. The key operating word here is
           "try"--make sure the respondent understands we are talking
           about intentional weight loss.

KEEPWT
83   This question is asked of all respondents who indicated they
           were not trying to lose weight. The key operating word here
           is "trying"--the interviewer should make sure the respondent
           understands that we are talking about intentionally making an
           effort to stay at their current weight. Interviewers should
           probe respondents who offer comments such as "I don't have a
           weight problem" or "I never need to diet" to make sure they
           understand the question.

FEWCAL2

84   This question is asked slightly differently depending on whether the respondent has indicated that he or she is trying to lose weight or trying to maintain the current weight. If the respondent offers a "yes" response without any details, the interviewer should probe to ascertain which of the three "yes" options is most appropriate. Simply repeating the question, with the emphasis on "or" would you say that you are eating fewer calories or less fat...) may be all that is required for the respondent to catch on.

PHYACT94

85   This question is asked slightly differently depending on whether the respondent has indicated that he or she is trying to lose weight or maintain the current weight. The purpose of this question is to find out whether the respondent is intentionally using physical activity or exercise to regulate his or her weight. If respondents give answers such as "I run" or "I walk regularly", the interviewer should probe to make sure that the respondent is intentionally using this activity to lose or maintain weight.

WTADVICE

86   This question asks respondents if they have received any advice about weight in the past year from a health professional. If the respondent says that he or she has been given advice but does not offer information about the nature of the advice, the interviewer should probe to find out whether the respondent was told to lose weight, gain weight, or maintain the current weight. The appropriate probe would be: "...and, were you told to lose weight, gain weight, or maintain your current weight?"

WTPILL

87   This question asks all respondents if they have taken prescription weight loss pills in the past 2 years. This DOES NOT include over the counter medications such as dexetrim or prescription medications not intended for weight loss such as water pills or thyroid medications. If the answer is yes, probe for the correct response, that is whether they are currently taking them or have taken them in the past 2 years.

PREWGHT

88   This question asks respondents who have taken prescription weight loss pills in the past 2 years how much they weighed just before they started taking prescription weight loss pills for the FIRST time. This means the FIRST TIME EVER (not just in the last 2 years). This DOES NOT include over the counter medications such as dexetrim or prescription medications not intended for weight loss such as water pills or thyroid medications.

EATLESS

89   This question asks respondents to report whether they have gone without food in the past month because they could not afford the cost of food. Respondents sometimes have difficulty with this question. In these cases the interviewer

should repeat the question. Make sure the respondent understands that going without food was "because there was NOT ENOUGH FOOD OR MONEY TO BUY FOOD." The interviewer should not attempt to explain the question further to respondents.

PREVADV
90 This question is asked of all respondents. The intention of this question is to determine whether physicians and other health professionals are offering advice about the listed health topics. If the respondent asked what the term "discussed" means, tell them it means whatever they think it means.

PREVPRG2
91 This question asks respondents about their participation in any health improvement program during 1997.

AGE
92 Last birthday means "the birthday you had most recently".

HISPANIC
93 This question is very important because it is almost always used when the data are analyzed. If the respondent is reluctant to answer this question, explain that this piece of information is very important to the health department in assessing whether or not all segments of the population are receiving appropriate health care and information about health practices.

ORACE2
94 This question is very important because it is almost always used when the data are analyzed. If the respondent is reluctant to answer this question, explain that this piece of information is very important to the health department in assessing whether or not all segments of the population are receiving appropriate health care and information about health practices. Sometimes people confuse race with ethnicity. Sometimes people whose primary language is Spanish have a difficult time putting themselves in one of these categories. If the respondent cannot self-define after probing, code "don't know" and move on to the next question. If respondents reply "I'm Mexican", try to probe for a more specific racial category. If the respondent is still not specific, use the "other" option to record his/her answer.

ORACE2A
95 This question is asked of those respondents who are Asian or Pacific Islander. If their response is not on the list, select "other" to code their answer.

MARITAL
96 This question asks for the respondent's current marital status.

CHILD18

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97          This question asks the respondent to indicate how many
            children under age 18 live in the household.  All children who
            live in the household should be included, even if they are not
            the respondent's children.

CHILDAGE
CHILD1-CHILD9
98          All children under age 18 living in the household should be
            enumerated, whether they are the respondent's children or not.
             If there is more than one child of a given age within the
            household, the suffix '.1' will be used to denote the youngest
            child, '.2' will be used to denote the second youngest child,
            and '.3' will be used to denote the third youngest child.  The
            suffix '.0' will be used in situations in which there is only
            one child for any given age in a household. Example:  you have
            enumerated a household in which one 16-year old, two 10-year
            olds, and three 4-year olds live.  Their ages should be
            entered as: 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 10.1, 10.2, 16.0.  The interviewer
            MUST list the ages of all children from youngest to oldest, or
            subsequent CATI programming will be affected adversely. If the
            child is less than 1-year old, enter the age as 1.0.  Round
            fractions of years up.  For example, if the respondent says
            there is one 2½-year old, enter the age as 3.0.  If there are
            more children than can be listed on the screen, eliminate
            children with duplicate ages.  For example, if you cannot list
            all the children in the household and there are two 10-year
            olds, list only one 10-year old.

EDUCA
99          We are interested in finding out the highest year of school
            completed.  This may be different than the highest year of
            school attended. If a respondent answers "11th grade", ask if
            he or she graduated high school and code accordingly.  (In
            some school systems 11th grade is the last year of high
            school.) The highest year completed means highest year
            completed, even if intermediate years were not completed.  So,
            for example, if the respondent didn't finish high school but
            has one year of college, the interviewer should code one year
            of college.

EMPLOY2
100         This question asks for the respondent's current employment
            status.  Some respondents work and attend school, or are
            retired from one job and working at another.  The interviewer
            should ask the respondent which category he/she feels best
            describes his/her current employment status.

WORKHRS
101         This question is asked of respondents employed for wages or
            who are self-employed.  Some people work for more than one
            employer.  In this question, we are most interested in the
            number of hours worked for the employer the respondent
            considers to be their MAIN employer.  By MAIN employer, we
            mean the employer for whom the respondent works most regularly
            or for the most hours each week.

JOBLONG
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102   This question is asked of respondents employed for wages or self-employed. It asks respondents the length of time they have been working **continuously** for the employer considered to be their MAIN employer. Continuously is the key word in this question. Regardless of the reason, if the respondent has had a break in employment, time worked prior to the break in employment should not be included in the response. Type in the time and then select the time period the respondent used.

FIRMTYPE
103   This question is asked of respondents employed for wages or self-employed. If the respondent is unsure of the appropriate category, repeat the question.

FIRMSIZ2
104   This question is asked of respondents employed for wages or self-employed. If the respondent is unsure about the actual number of employees, say that his/her best estimate is fine.

SICTXT2
105   This question is asked of respondents employed for wages or self-employed.

HHSIZE
106   Calculated variable, do not ask.

INCOM94
107   This question asks the respondent to tell us his or her
           household income. A household is a group of people living
           together who share living expenses. Related individuals have
           an obligation to share income (and are assumed to do so
           regardless of whether they actually do); they are always
           counted as members of a household. Roommates, housemates,
           borders and visitors are not counted as members of a household
           unless they share living expenses. Thus, household income
           should include the income of all persons living in the
           household who share living expenses (including any children
           living at home who work). If respondents are reluctant to
           volunteer income information, explain that we are only
           interested in a general income range and that this information
           is very important in assessing whether or not all segments of
           the population are receiving appropriate health care and
           information about health practices. Reassure the respondent
           that all results are confidential, and that he or she can
           never be associated with any answers to the questionnaire. If
           the respondent still refuses, go on to the next question and
           try asking the income question again at the end of the
           questionnaire. If the respondent is not sure of total
           household income, ask for his or her best guess. It is not
           necessary to pronounce all the dollars and thousands when
           reading this question. For example, it is permissible to read
           the income categories as follows: "Less than 10 thousand
           dollars; 10 to less than 15 thousand; 15 to less than 20; 20
           to less than 25; 25 to less than 35; 35 to less than 50; 50 to
           less than 75; or over 75 thousand dollars."

THRESH97
108   This question comes up when a poverty threshold falls within
           the reported income range. Do not read the part of the
           question in parentheses unless the respondent questions why we
           are asking this question.

WEIGHT
109   This question asks the respondent to tell us his/her weight
           with clothes and without shoes. Round up if respondent
           answers in fractions.

HEIGHT
110   This question asks the respondent to tell us his/her height
           without shoes. If the respondent gives an answer in
           fractions, ask him or her which of the two numbers it is
           closer to. Example: 5 foot 3 and a half inches. Ask: Are
           you closer to 5'3" or 5'4"? If the person cannot give a whole
           number of inches, round down to the lower inch.

COUNTY1
111   This question asks the respondent to tell us the county in
           which the residence is located. If the respondent can only
           give the city, the interviewer should look up the county in
           the index provided by the supervisor.

NUMHOLD

112   This question asks the respondent to tell us if more than one unique telephone number will reach the household. Some respondents misunderstand the question and report number of telephones in the household. Some respondents think we are asking how many phone calls they get per day. Make sure the respondent understands the intent of the question. If the interviewer feels the respondent has not understood the question, he or she can ask: "Do you have one telephone number or more than one?"

NUMPHON2

113   This question is asked of respondents who report that they have more than one telephone number in the household. The interviewer should ascertain the number of residential telephone numbers only. If a number is used as a business and a residential number, the interviewer should probe to find out if it is primarily business or residential. If it is primarily residential, it should be considered a residential number.

ZIPCODE

114   This question asks for the ZIPCODE of the respondent's residence.

HADMAM

115   If the respondent does not know what a mammogram is, do not explain. Repeat the brief explanation given in the introductory statement if necessary. This question should be asked of all women, even those that have had a breast removed.

HOWLONG2

116   This question is asked only of female respondents who have had at least one mammogram. This question should be asked even if the woman has had a breast removed.

WHYDONE

117   This question is asked only of female respondents who have had at least one mammogram. This question should be asked even if the woman has had a breast removed.

HADCBE

118   If the respondent does not know what a clinical breast exam is, do not explain. Repeat the brief explanation given in the introductory statement if necessary. This question should be asked of all women, even those that have had a breast removed.

WHENCBE

119   This question is asked only of female respondents who have had at least one clinical breast exam. This question should be asked even if the woman has had a breast removed.

WHYCBE

120   This question is asked only of female respondents who have had at least one clinical breast exam. This question should be asked even if the woman has had a breast removed.

HADPAP

121   This question is asked only of female respondents. If the respondent does not know what a Pap smear is, do not explain. Repeat the brief explanation given in the introductory statement if necessary. This question should be asked even if the woman has had a hysterectomy.

WHENPAP2
122   This question is asked only of female respondents who have had at least one Pap Smear Test. If the respondent does not know what a Pap smear is, do not explain. Repeat the brief explanation given in the introductory statement if necessary. This question should be asked even if the woman has had a hysterectomy.

WHYPAP
123   This question is asked only of female respondents who have had at least one Pap Smear Test. If the respondent does not know what a Pap smear is, do not explain. Repeat the brief explanation given in the introductory statement if necessary. This question should be asked even if the woman has had a hysterectomy.

HYSTER2
124   This question is asked only of female respondents. If a respondent doesn't know what a hysterectomy is, explain: "a hysterectomy is an operation to remove the uterus or womb." A hysterectomy and a tubal ligation ARE NOT the same thing!! If a woman tells you that she has had a "sterilization procedure", probe to find out whether or not she has had a hysterectomy.

PREGNANT
125   This question is asked only of female respondents aged 18 to 45. If a respondent replies that she is not sure or that she might be, repeat the question. Do not code "yes" or "no" unless the respondent says "yes" or "no".

ORALCAN
126   This question is asked of all respondents. If the respondent does not know what a oral or mouth cancer exam is, do not try to explain. If the respondent has heard of the test, code the answer a "yes".

ORALREAS   This question is asked of all respondents. Do not try to explain the test further. 127   Repeat the question if necessary. If the respondent has had any portion of the tests code the answer a "yes".

ORLWYNO   Asked only of those who have not had an oral cancer test (no to ORALREAS). 128   Please do not read the list, but select the answer that most closely matches the respondent's. If no answer matches, select other and specify the response.

ORALSIGN   Asked of all respondents. Please do not read the list. If respondents answer   129   does not match one from the list, select "other" and specify the response.

ORALTEST   Asked of all respondents. The intent of these questions is to see what people   130   think are risk factors for mouth or lip cancer. If the respondent is concerned   about possible risks, and would like to know which things actually do increase   a person's chance of getting mouth or lip cancer, please inform them that eating   hot spicy foods **does not** increase a person's chance of getting mouth or lip   cancer, but the others (excessive exposure to sunlight, regular alcohol use,   tobacco use in any form, and frequently biting the cheek or lip) **could increase**   a person's chance of getting mouth or lip cancer. For more information refer   them to the American Cancer Society at 1-800-877-1710.

AIDSGRD4

131   This question is asked of persons age 45 and younger. If the respondent does not know what AIDS or HIV is, do not explain. This question asks respondents to tell us at what grade AIDS education should begin in school. If the respondent answers that AIDS education should begin before the child goes to school, the interviewer should re-read the question and probe to find out in what grade the child should begin receiving AIDS education in the classroom. The purpose of the question is to find out when the respondent believes AIDS education should begin in school. In the U.S., "school" officially starts in kindergarten (first grade in some places). Pre-schools, day care centers, etc., are not considered to be schools for the purposes of this question. If the respondent gives an age, help the respondent choose the grade which he or she thinks corresponds to that age; i.e., children are generally about age 5 when they start kindergarten, about age 10 in 5th grade, and about age 15 in 10th grade. If the respondent replies that s/he does not have any children, reply "But IF you did have children" and repeat the question.

CONDUSE2

132   If the respondent does not know what AIDS or HIV is, do not explain. This question asks respondents for their personal feelings about whether they would (hypothetically) encourage a sexually active teenager to use a condom. The interviewer should not accept a qualified answer, such as "that depends on how old the teenager is." The interviewer should repeat the question using a probing phrase such as: "Overall, would you say that you would encourage..." or "In general, would you encourage..." If the respondent refuses to answer "yes" or "no" by saying he or she would give some other advice, such as abstinence, use option "3"--"would give other advice".

GETAIDS2

133   If the respondent does not know what AIDS or HIV is, do not explain. If the respondent wants an explanation of the question, repeat the question. The interviewer should not explain or interpret the question for the respondent. Do not accept a qualified response, such as: "that depends on...". Repeat the question and probe for a specific answer. This question asks respondents to assess, in general terms, the degree to which they are at risk for acquiring the AIDS virus. It does not ask for specifics about risk factors or lifestyle options. People may believe that they are at risk for acquiring AIDS, or not at risk, for a wide variety of reasons. Use the "not applicable" option only if the respondent already has HIV or AIDS.

AIDSDON

134   This question is asked of all respondents less than age 45. Since 1985, all blood donated in the U.S. has been screened for HIV. The purpose of this question is to find out whether respondents who have not had an AIDS test in any other form have been tested for AIDS through the blood donation process. All questions in this section pertain to AIDS. Blood donation questions are asked as a way of ascertaining whether there has been an AIDS blood test.

DONBLD12

135   This question is asked of all respondents less than age 45 who have donated blood since 1985. The purpose of this question is to find out whether respondents have recently donated blood, therefore had their blood tested for AIDS.

AIDSTST4

136   This question is asked of respondents less than 45 who have donated blood since 1985. If the respondent does not know what AIDS or HIV is, do not explain. If the respondent wants an explanation of the question, repeat the question. The interviewer should not explain or interpret the question for the respondent. Do not accept a qualified response, such as: "that depends on...". Repeat the question and probe for a specific answer. If the respondent has ever been tested for the HIV/AIDS virus, the answer should be coded as a "yes". The answer should be coded "yes" even if the respondent did not request the test, as long as a test was performed. DO NOT include testing as part of the blood donation process.

AIDSTST5

137   This question is asked of respondents less than 45 who have NOT donated blood since 1985. If the respondent does not know what AIDS or HIV is, do not explain. If the respondent wants an explanation of the question, repeat the question. The interviewer should not explain or interpret the question for the respondent. Do not accept a qualified response, such as: "that depends on...". Repeat the question and probe for a specific answer. If the respondent has ever been tested for the HIV/AIDS virus, the answer should be coded as a "yes". The answer should be coded "yes" even if the respondent did not request the test, as long as a test was performed.

TSTBLYR1

138   This question is asked of all respondents less than age 45 who have donated blood since 1985 and HAVE been tested for HIV/AIDS. The purpose of this question is to find out whether respondents have recently been tested for HIV/AIDS.

TSTBLYR2

139   This question is asked of all respondents less than age 45 who have NOT donated blood since 1985, but HAVE been tested for HIV/AIDS. The purpose of this question is to find out whether respondents have recently been tested for HIV/AIDS.

REASTST3

140   If the respondent doesn't know what AIDS or HIV is, do not explain. Some respondents will want to give a qualified answer, such as "that depends". The appropriate probe to this response is to repeat the question. The interviewer should probe to find out the most important reason the respondent had his/her last HIV/AIDS test. The answer categories should only be read to the respondent if absolutely necessary. If the response categories are read, they should all be read. If the respondent tries to stop him, the interviewer should explain that he is supposed to read the whole list in case there is a

more appropriate category. If the respondent doesn't agree, accept his or her answer and move on.

WHERTST4

141   If the respondent doesn't know what AIDS or HIV is, do not explain. The answer categories should only be read to the respondent if absolutely necessary. If the response categories are read, they should all be read. If the respondent tries to stop him, the interviewer should explain that he is supposed to read the whole list in case there is a more appropriate category. If the respondent doesn't agree, accept his or her answer and move on.

TSTRESLT

142   If the respondent doesn't know what AIDS or HIV is, do not explain. The question asks respondents to report if they received the results of their last HIV/AIDS test.

COUNSEL3

143   If the respondent doesn't know what AIDS or HIV is, do not explain. The interviewer should not attempt to explain what "counseling" is. If the respondent asks for clarification, the interviewer should re-read the question.

ASTHMA2

144   This question asks if the respondent has been told by a health professional that they have asthma.

ASTHAGE

145   This question is asked of respondents who have been told that they have asthma. The question's purpose is to determine at what age they were told that they have asthma. If respondent was less than 1 year old, enter 1.

ASTH12

146   This question is asked of respondents who have been told that they have asthma. The purpose of this question is to determine if the respondent has experienced asthma symptoms in the past 12 months. Some examples of symptoms are wheezing, coughing, whistling in the chest, or a dry cough at night not associated with a cold or chest infection. Other symptoms would include anything else the respondent thinks is a symptom.

ASTHDR

147   This question is asked of respondents who have been told that they have asthma and have experienced symptoms in the past 12 months. The purpose of this question is to determine if the symptoms required urgent medical care.

ASTHMED

148   This question is asked of respondents who have been told that they have asthma and have experienced symptoms in the past 12 months. The purpose of this question is to determine if the symptoms required medication. Medication is defined as whatever the respondent thinks is medication.

MIGRAN

149   This question asks if the respondent has been told by a health professional that they have migraine headaches,

MIGRAN12

150   This question is asked of respondents who have been told that
             they have migraines. The purpose of this question is to
             determine how many migraines the respondent has experienced in
             the past 12 months.

HAVEGUN2
151   This question asks if there is a firearm IN OR AROUND the
             respondent's home. This means any kind of gun--handgun,
             shotgun, rifle, etc. DO NOT include pellet guns or air
             guns--these are not considered guns for the purposes of this
             survey. This would include guns stored in the car, garage or
             other storage area.

HANDGUN4
152   This question is asked only of respondents who reported
             keeping a gun in or around the home. This would include
             handguns stored in the car, garage or other storage area.

LONGGUN
153   This question is only asked of respondents who reported
             keeping a gun in or around the home. If the respondent does
             not know what a rifle or a shotgun is, the interviewer should
             respond that a rifle is a long gun that fires bullets and a
             shotgun is a long gun that fires pellets. If the respondent
             still doesn't know, use the "don't know" option and move on.

LOCKED3
154   This question is asked only of respondents who reported having
             a handgun in or around the home. The purpose of the question
             is to find out if ANY hand gun in or around household is now
             both LOADED AND NOT LOCKED. Answers such as "we keep the gun
             out of reach" or "we keep the gun in a drawer" are not the
             same as keeping the gun locked up--the interviewer should
             probe to make sure the respondent understands the question and
             gives a yes or no answer. Do not accept a vague response to
             this question.

LOCKED4
155   This question is asked only of respondents who reported having
             a long gun in or around the home. The purpose of the question
             is to find out if ANY long gun in or around household is now
             both LOADED AND NOT LOCKED. Answers such as "we keep the gun
             out of reach" or "we keep the gun in a drawer" are not the
             same as keeping the gun locked up--the interviewer should
             probe to make sure the respondent understands the question and
             gives a yes or no answer. Do not accept a vague response to
             this question.

WHYGUN2
156   This question is asked only of respondents who reported having
             a gun in or around the home. If the respondent gives an
             answer that is not one of the listed options, code as "other".
              If the respondent gives more than one reason, probe for the
             most important reason.

GUNSAFE
157   This question is asked only of respondents who reported having
             a gun in or around the home. The purpose is to determine if
             the respondent has EVER attended a firearm workshop or safety

class that taught them safe procedures of using, owning and storing firearms.

GUNUSED2
158   This question is asked only of respondents who reported having
                   a gun in or around the home. The purpose of the question is
                   to find out whether any of the guns have been used in the past
                   year as defensive weapons against intruders in the home. The
                   weapon need not have been fired. If respondents report that
                   they brandished or displayed the weapon to scare off an
                   intruder the answer should be coded "yes".

DRNKANY1
159   This question asks the respondent if he/she has had <u>any</u>
                   alcoholic beverages within the last month. Non-alcoholic beer
                   is <u>not</u> considered an alcoholic beverage. If a respondent says
                   "I don't drink", the interviewer should still ask the
                   question, since we cannot assume from "I don't drink" that the
                   person has not had a drink in the past month.

DRKBEER
160   Type the number of times and then select the time period the
                   respondent used.

NBEEROCC
161   This question asks respondents to report how many beers they
                   had on average <u>on the days they drank beer</u>. It does not ask
                   for an average number of drinks per day for the past month,
                   unless the respondent drank every day.

DRKWINE
162   Type the number of times and then select the time period the
                   respondent used.

NWINEOCC
163   This question asks respondents to report how many glasses of
                   wine they had on average <u>on the days they drank wine</u>. It does
                   not ask for an average number of drinks per day for the past
                   month, unless the respondent drank every day.

DRKLIQR
164   Liquor, for the purposes of this question, refers to hard
                   liquors such as whisky, gin, vodka, tequila, rum, scotch, etc.
                    It <u>excludes</u> wine and beer. Type the number of times and then
                   select the time period the respondent used.

NLIQROCC
165   This question asks respondents to report how many drinks of
                   (hard) liquor they had on average <u>on the days they drank
                   liquor</u>. It does not ask for an average number of drinks per
                   day for the past month, unless the respondent drank every day.
                    A "drink" is one shot of hard liquor.

DRINKGE5
166   This question asks respondents on how many days they had 5 or
                   more drinks.

DRINKDRI
167   Only respondents who reported drinking during the past month
                   are asked this question.

RIDEDRNK

168   This question is asked of all respondents.

DRKCUT
        169   This question is asked of all respondents. In the intro, the
                        respondent has been given a polite way of refusing this
                        question and discontinuing the module if the question seem too
                        intrusive. If you encounter difficulty, remind the respondent
                        that his/her responses are confidential, and that it is just
                        as important for us to know when people have not had these
                        experiences as when they have. If the respondent still wants
                        out, be sure to ascertain whether he/she has had less than 20
                        drinks, or is indicating "not applicable" for another reason.

DRKANOY
        170   This question is asked of all respondents. In the intro, the
                        respondent has been given a polite way of refusing this
                        question and discontinuing the module if the question seems
                        too intrusive. If you encounter difficulty, remind the
                        respondent that his/her responses are confidential, and that
                        it is just as important for us to know when people have not
                        had these experiences as when they have. If the respondent
                        still wants out, be sure to ascertain whether he/she has had
                        less than 20 drinks, or is indicating "not applicable" for
                        another reason.

DRKGLTY
        171   This question is asked of all respondents. In the intro, the
                        respondent has been given a polite way of refusing this
                        question and discontinuing the module if the question seems
                        too intrusive. If you encounter difficulty, remind the
                        respondent that his/her responses are confidential, and that
                        it is just as important for us to know when people have not
                        had these experiences as when they have. If the respondent
                        still wants out, be sure to ascertain whether he/she has had
                        less than 20 drinks, or is indicating "not applicable" for
                        another reason.

DRKMORN
        172   This question is asked of all respondents. In the intro, the
                        respondent has been given a polite way of refusing this
                        question and discontinuing the module if the question seems
                        too intrusive. If you encounter difficulty, remind the
                        respondent that his/her responses are confidential, and that
                        it is just as important for us to know when people have not
                        had these experiences as when they have. If the respondent
                        still wants out, be sure to ascertain whether he/she has had
                        less than 20 drinks, or is indicating "not applicable" for
                        another reason.

YTHSAMP

                        This statement is read to respondents who indicated during the
                        interview that at least one youth aged 12 through 17 lives in
                        the household. The statement informs the respondent that we
                        will be calling back to conduct an interview with the youth as
                        part of our California Youth Smoking Survey at a later date.
                        Interviewers should be prepared to answer any question the
                        respondent might have about the California Youth Smoking
                        Survey.

                        The interviewer responds to YTHSAMP after the interview has
                        been completed. Unless there is a reason to exclude the

household from the youth survey sample the interviewer should enter option 1. If the household should be excluded, the interviewer should indicate the reason for exclusion.

SPANINT

The interviewer responds to SPANINT after the interview has been completed.